

THE TRIBUNE.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1842.

IF "WATERLY" need be under an apprehension—he will be held harmless. Call to-day or to-morrow.

IF AN AGENT for the sale of this paper, and the AMERICAN LABORER, is wanted at Providence, R. I., to commence on Monday, the 25th instant.

IF We may have done justice to HON. JAMES MONROE in publishing him as the "Herald Patriot" candidate for Mayor, without stating at the same time that he declined to run as such. We had stated that any one who could be elected as a candidate from New-York must run against the Whig Ticket, and if he should run any low, he would get a great many more than 22 votes. That number represents the influence of the Herald—not by any means the strength of Col. Monroe.

For Literary Notices, and an Association article, see First Page.

For a splendid Poem on Henry Clay, and an Hour in a Powder Mill, see Last Page.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship *Stonington*, Capt. Howitt, arrived at Boston on Wednesday morning, bringing London and Liverpool dates to April 5th, her day of sailing. The *overland* mail arrived on the afternoon of the 4th, and we have in the third edition of the *London Times* of that day the news from India—fully confirming the unofficial news by the *Great Western* of the terrible reverses of the British army in Afghanistan. Dates from China have also been received to Jan. 17th, three weeks later than we had before. We are indebted to Mr. Charles Willmer, Newspaper Agent at Liverpool, for papers of the 5th.

The House of Commons re-assembled according to adjournment on the 4th. The House of Lords were to meet on the 7th. In answer to a question from Sir R. Currie, Sir Robert Peel had avowed his intention of making the income-tax the great question by which the Tory Government must stand or fall; but he did not wish this declaration extended to the Tariff Bill, as he might, and probably should, see reason for changing many of its provisions. Still its general principle—that of reducing the duty on articles of general consumption—would be maintained. A bill for a Commission of Inquiry into the Exchequer frauds had been agreed to. Sir Robert Peel's resolutions on Finance and Commerce came up in Committee of Ways and Means. The first resolution—involving the principle of the income-tax and declaring that on all property, annuities, professional incomes, &c., for every 20s. there should be a duty of 7d.—was agreed to without a division. The second and third, extending the stamp duty to Ireland, were also passed.

A fall of chalk in the shaft of the tunnel of the South-Western Railway, near Winchester, occurred on the 24 and buried six men—of whom two were taken out alive; the other four were killed. The train of cars was most fortunately informed of the accident in time to stop. Had they been ignorant of it, a most terrible loss of life must have resulted, as they could not see the falling mass in time to avoid being thrown upon it.

A serious flood attended by a great loss of property had occurred at Derby.

Trade in the manufacturing districts was still dull. American Cotton, for low descriptions, had declined 3d.—while the best qualities maintained their former prices. Foreign Wheat had considerably advanced in price. Money was plenty and easy. The bullion in the Bank of England was rapidly increasing, and it was expected that the rate of interest would soon be reduced to 1 per cent.

The *Hibernia* arrived at Liverpool on the 2d.

From FRANCE and SPAIN there is nothing of importance. The Paris papers are discussing Lord Aberdeen's letter to our Minister, Mr. Everett.

British Disasters in the East.

The following clear recital of the intelligence of the terrible British reverses is given in a letter in the *London Times* of the 5th inst. It brings the narrative down to March 1st.

The insurrection, which is described as participating in a great measure of the religious enthusiasm to which the fanatical Moslems can be excited by the preaching of their Imams, broke out on the night of the 1st of November, when Sir Alexander Burnes and his brother, Captain Broadfoot, of the 14th, were killed; the house of the first named, being within the city, was plundered, and some money, in the treasury of Captain Johnson, which was close to the former house, was made a prey of. The Captain having slept in the British cantonments, escaped the slaughter, as well as Brigadier Agnew and Captain Troup, who were his intimates. Captains Skinner and Drummond, Captain Trevor and his lady and children, remained for some days concealed in the city by some of their friends.

Shah Shoojah, who had on the 2d sent his son to the relief of Sir Alexander Burnes, where the Prince performed prodigies of valor, received on that day a communication from Sir W. H. McNaughton, then in the cantonment, about five miles from the town, requesting leave for Brigadier-General Skelton with two regiments, and Captain Nichol's troop, to enter the Balla Hissar, and to shell the town. Leave was given, and the shelling took place. The infuriated populace attacked the Commissariat Fort, which lay immediately to the north of the town, between it and the cantonment, and as it was weakly defended, soon became masters of it. This was a dreadful blow to the troops, as at the time there was flour but for two days remaining in the cantonment. Another fort, in which some Commissariat stores were kept, was also attacked, and after a defence of three days by Captain Mackenzie, and a few men taken also, a panic appeared to have seized the troops, who found themselves, in the beginning of winter, shut up in their cantonments in a valley 200 miles from the Indus, without sufficient clothing or food, and amidst a fanatical Mussulman population. Even among the British leaders a difference of opinion prevailed: the Envoy being desirous of offensive measures, while Gen. Elphinstone, from circumstances connected with the forces, among whom despondency and vacillation are described as then prevailing, maintained his opinion for defensive ones. At the solicitation of the Envoy, some small forts in the neighborhood, containing grain, were captured. Meantime the news of the dispersion of several of the Afghan corps in Shah Shoojah's service, commanded by British officers, reached the besieged, and contributed to add to their gloomy prognostics. Various successes and reverses followed during some days. The troops from the Balla Hissar were recalled to the cantonment, and the Envoy urged a decided attack on the enemy. The General, however, maintained that all such attacks would be futile; the soldiers began to despond, and all was misery. There were, nevertheless, skirmishes every day, which did not tend to raise the spirits of the sepoys and soldiers, who saw their enemy hourly increase, while they themselves had scarcely food and raiment for the season. So greatly were they dispirited that they were one day driven back to their camp, after they had during three hours been exposed to a galling fire. The Gliztee Chief Oom Khan did not choose to pursue them within their entrenchments, where they, it was then feared, would have made a feeble resistance. Their provision was flour, which they obtained by bribery during the night. It was then recommended that all the troops should be concentrated in the Balla Hissar. Capt. Conolly, who was then with the Shah, advocated the propriety of so doing, but the military authorities declared the movement impossible, as they could not rely upon the disheartened troops. The last regiment was then withdrawn from the Balla Hissar, which is, every one knows, a citadel on a hill to the eastward of the town, and Shah Shoojah was left to his own resources.

The insurgents, who were aware of the movement of the British troops, now appeared disposed to enter upon negotiations for the withdrawal of the British troops. The Envoy, on hearing of the retreat of the Candahar brigade, and learning that no aid could be expected from General Sale, then at Jellalabad, or from the Indus, gave a reluctant consent. Conferences took place, and a long list of articles, drawn up in Persian by Sir W. H. McNaughton, was agreed to on both sides. They are said to exceed 20 in number.

The second and favorite son of Dost Mohammed, Mohammed Akbar Khan, who, subsequent to his father's surrender had remained in concealment, and had even escaped beyond the confines of Afghanistan, took a decided part in the negotiations. The insurgent chiefs exhibited great willingness to have the British troops removed from Cabool, and arrangements are said to have been made for that purpose at different meetings which were held outside the cantonments. After various parleys a message was, on the 22d, brought from Akbar Khan to Sir W. H. McNaughton, to request an interview on the following morning. The British Envoy went thither, accompanied by Captains Lawrence, Trevor, and Mackenzie. They had not been present five minutes, when a signal was given, and all were seized and forced to mount behind some Gliztee chiefs. The British Envoy resisted, and was slain, as also Captain Trevor, who had slipped off the horse on which he had been placed. The murderers are now said to be "Glizees," or religious enthusiasts, who fight as soldiers for "the sake of God," and who, if killed in battle, are called "Shuddoes" or Martyrs. The treatment of W. H. McNaughton's body has been described as most barbarous. His lady is stated to have offered a large sum for its ransom, in order to its being decently interred. The other two officers were saved by the dread of the Glizees to fire at them, lest the Glizees who rode before them should be wounded; they returned to the cantonment on the 23d. Akbar Khan has, it appears, boasted of his having in person killed Sir W. H. McNaughton.

Major Pottinger, well known since the defence of Herat, took charge of the British mission, and the negotiations for the withdrawal of the troops were continued. On the 6th of January they moved from their cantonments, which were instantly seized by the insurgents and burnt. The snow was one foot deep on the ground when the troops reached Begram, three miles distant. The schemes of Akbar Khan, then became evident. He had dispatched emissaries throughout the country through which the unfortunate British soldiers had to pass, calling the people to rise en masse, and slay the infidels. His call was not heeded in vain. On the first day's march Cornet Handman, of the 5th Cavalry, and some men, were killed. Mohammed Akbar Khan, who had taken charge of the retreat, contrived to induce the British to take up positions at night where he chose. On the 7th they moved to Barsekhar, where the three mountain guns were seized. Their rear guard were obliged to act on the defensive during the whole of the day. On the 8th the camp was nearly surrounded by enemies, and it became evident that the British soldiers would have to fight their way to Jellalabad. Captain Skinner went to Mohammed Akbar Khan, who was on a hill close to the British camp, and inquired why they could not proceed according to the convention. The reply was that they had left the Cabul cantonments before the troops destined to protect them were ready, and that no chief but he (Akbar Khan) had the means or power to protect them, notwithstanding the convention.

This military convention is not fully known, and therefore all its provisions cannot be stated. It is pretended that among the articles there are some defining that the British troops were to evacuate Afghanistan, and that notice of such a convention had been sent to General Nott at Candahar, and to General Sale at Jellalabad. It is said to have been signed by General Elphinstone as Commander-in-Chief, and by Major Pottinger as acting Political Agent, and also by Brigadier Angwell, and Col. Chambers.

Akbar Khan, whose violent hatred to the British had been sharpened, not only by the conquest of his father's territories, but by his own exile and subsequent imprisonment in Bokhara, and by his fanaticism, demanded of them, on the third day of the retreat from Cabul, that the British should, when surrounded by the Glizees under his command, make new terms with him, and promise not to proceed farther than Tarsen, until the withdrawal of the force under Sir R. Sale from Jellalabad was known, and he insisted on six hostages. Major Pottinger, who was lame from a wound, instantly offered to be one, and at Akbar Khan's orders, Captains M. Konzie and Lawrence were included. The Glizees were, however, not restrained in their attacks, and a fearful slaughter followed on the movement toward Khoond Cabul. The column was attacked on all sides. The fourteen ladies who were in the centre seemed objects of special desire. Mr. Anderson and Mrs. Boyd had each a child carried off. Akbar Khan, while the Glizees were thus busy, professed his inability to restrain them, and on the 9th of January demanded that the ladies should be placed under his protection. The miserable weather, the snowy wastes, the rough mountain tracks, and the month of January in the coldest regions of Central Asia, compelled them to yield: the hostages halted for some days in that neighborhood.

The demand on General Sale to relinquish his post was made on the 9th of January, and on that day he refused to do so unless by orders from the Supreme Government. His answer was taken back to Akbar Khan. The unfortunate Sepoys began again to move, and were again assailed; the Sepoys who form such good soldiers under the broiling sun of India, being overpowered and stupified by the cold, scarcely offered any resistance, and hundreds of them were soon dispatched by the Glizee cut-throats, but the Europeans and some brave men kept together until they reached the pass of Judduluck. Here General Elphinstone and Brigadier Skelton became hostages, and were detained two miles distant by Akbar Khan. General Elphinstone wrote a note in pencil to Brigadier Angwell—"March to-night: there is treachery." The British troops marched off in the night; they came to the frightful mountain pass; it was barricaded; they forced the way, and reached Judduluck, which they defended for some time, until Brigadier Angwell was killed. All order was then entirely lost, and confusion and separation, slaughter and destruction ensued. Several officers who were well mounted attempted to make good their way into Jellalabad. Some of them arrived within 3 or 4 miles, when they were murdered and plundered, and their bodies left to the road. Only one officer, Doctor Brydion, of the 5th Bengal Native Infantry, though wounded in several places and exhausted, succeeded in reaching the place of safety in Jellalabad on the 13th. Of the fate of the other 4000 soldiers and 6000 camp followers nothing certain is known; many have been killed, others are dispersed, and as yet it is difficult to decide. The names of 35 officers have been published as killed from the commencement of the insurrection, but fears are entertained that they may amount to its quadruple, out of the great number missing. Some of the Sepoys are said to have been sold as slaves to the Oodzee Tartars.

Letters continue to arrive from various quarters representing the state of the prisoners and hostages. Akbar Khan is said in a letter received from Major Pottinger, dated January 21, to be at the fort of Barsekhar, in the Langham country, where he keeps the following prisoners, viz: Generals Elphinstone and Skelton, Lieutenant Mackenzie, Captain and Mrs. Anderson and child, Captain Boyd, Lieutenant Eye, Lieutenant Waller, Mrs. Trevor, Lady Macnaughton, Lady Sale, Mrs. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Ryley, Sergeant and Mrs. Wade, Captains Troup, Johnson, and G. P. Lawrence, and Major Pottinger. There are, be-

sides, the six officers and the sick who were left at Cabool on the departure of the troops, and Akbar Khan, in the letters from that fort, which are received, is described as doing everything "to make them comfortable."

An attempt of the insurgents to seize Ghuznee is said to be as far successful as that the town is in their power, but Col. Palmer, with his regiment and six months' provisions is stated to be safe in the citadel. At Candahar, an insurgent force showed itself on the 19th of January, when an attempt was made to carry off the cannons belonging to the 43d Bengal Infantry. On the 11th, Prince Suifu Jung, the youngest and favorite son of Shah Shoojah, and Mohammed Atta the Chief came with a large force within about five miles distance, General Nott marched against them on the 12th, and in a short time dispersed the whole with a trifling loss; the young Prince proved himself a coward, as he is a traitor to his father's friends.

General Sale has, however, maintained his position at Jellalabad, which he has fortified with a ditch and planted cannon in different places, with a determination to defend his position to the utmost. Akbar Khan has attempted to raise the Oodloos, or heads of the neighboring clans, in order to attack Jellalabad, but the gallantry and resolution displayed by Sir Robert Sale in October, during his march from Cabool to Jellalabad, had given them such proofs of his bravery that they have hitherto rather hesitated. The troops in Jellalabad are stated to be well provided with food and able to keep their ground until the beginning of March, particularly since they have already defeated two contemplated attacks.

The following is the Government Manifesto on the Afghanistan massacre:

Intelligence having been received, which leaves no room to doubt that after the British force at Cabul had maintained its position against overpowering numbers of insurgents for more than six weeks, the officer commanding had judged it necessary, in consequence of a failure of provisions, to agree to a convention with the enemy, and to retire on the faith of that convention toward Jellalabad, when the troops, exposed to the worst rigors of cold and privation in the mountain passes, and harassed by treacherous attacks, suffered extreme disaster. The Governor General in Council deems it proper to notify that the most active measures have been adopted, and will be steadfastly prosecuted, for expelling strong reinforcements to the Afghan frontier, and for assisting such operations as may be required in that quarter for the maintenance of the honor and interests of the British Government.

The ample military means at the disposal of the British Government will be strenuously applied to these objects, so that once to support external operations and to insure efficient protection to its subjects and allies. A faithful enemy, stained by the foul crime of assassination, has, through a failure of supplies, followed by consummate treachery, been able to overcome a body of British troops in a country removed by distance and the difficulties of the season from the possibility of succor. But the Governor General in Council, while he most deeply laments the loss of brave officers and men, regards this partial reverse only as a new occasion for displaying the stability and vigor of the British power, and the admirable spirit and valor of the British Indian army.

TERKEY AND EGYPT.—Accounts from Constantinople were that the Porte, in compliance with the remonstrance of the Five Powers, had revoked the appointment of the Austrian renegade, Omar Pasha, to the government of Mount Lebanon, and placed it in the hands of two native princes, a Maronite and a Druze.

The establishment of the English Bishop at Jerusalem had caused some dissatisfaction in Palestine and Syria.

Accounts had reached England to the effect that the Druzes, from dissatisfaction with the conduct of the British agent, had attacked the English and American missions, plundered their contents, destroyed the establishments, burned all the books and manuscripts, and finally ejected the reverend gentlemen from the country. The particulars of this calamitous event had not been received. The *Augsburg Gazette* of March 27 says that the Sultan had resolved to displace Izet Mehemet as Grand Vizier, and that the post would be offered to Akif Pasha, a friend of Khosrow, and a declared enemy of Redschid Pasha. Khosrow is supposed to be strongly in the Russian interest. Mehemet Ali returned from Upper Egypt to Cairo on the 24th of February, after an absence of four months. His first business was to despatch a special envoy with presents and 20,000 pounds (£100,000) to Constantinople, to obtain a reduction of the demand for arrears of tribute—the demand being for 145,000 pounds.

The venerable Mrs. MADISON is at present at the Astor House in this city.

Prof. BARKELEY lectures this evening at Clinton Hall on the Poetry of BYRON. He will also read some of his finest passages.

YASKE HILL's unique performance went off last evening in grand style at the Society Library. The room was full. Mrs. Hardwick and Austin Phillips were very successful, and nearly every piece was rapturously encoined. The whole is to be repeated this evening at the Rutgers Institute.

Hon. W. W. IRVIN, formerly member of Congress, and one of the ablest members of the Ohio bar, died at Marietta on the 10th instant, aged 63.

We learn from the *Saco*, Me. Democrat that a fire broke out on Sunday morning last in the stable of Lamos's Tavern, in Limerick, which could not be subdued until the tavern, the dwelling-house of Dr. Fogg, the store occupied by S. B. Smith, and eight or two other buildings, were consumed. Eight horses and one cow perished in the flames. Several valuable carriages and harnesses in the stables, and a large amount of corn and grain in the other buildings, were destroyed. Loss not far from \$7000. The buildings were all insured.

The dwelling of Lawson Wood, in Brookfield, Mass., was struck by lightning on the 25th ult. The building was considerably shattered. Mr. Wood was wounded, and a trout in the well was killed.

A laborer named James Kramer, while digging a well at Philadelphia, was killed by inhaling the poisonous gas that arose from the bottom.

Mr. Orser's Vindication.

To the Editor of *The Tribune*. The statement you made in your paper of yesterday charging me, upon the authority of "two ladies," with having been engaged in a "disrespectful" and "disrespectful" manner to a lady in every particular, and estimated to do me serious injury. A few days before the Election, I removed my residence from No. 92 Vandam-street to No. 257 Spring-street, in the same building where I transact my business, and of Mr. Orser's "disrespectful" manner to a lady in every particular, and estimated to do me serious injury. A few days before the Election, I removed my residence from No. 92 Vandam-street to No. 257 Spring-street, in the same building where I transact my business, and of Mr. Orser's "disrespectful" manner to a lady in every particular, and estimated to do me serious injury. 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